



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

Published monthly, during the Academic Year, by Harvard Law Students.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.50 PER ANNUM. 35 CENTS PER NUMBER

Editorial Board.

J. SIDNEY STONE, *President*,
RALPH M. ARKUSH,
EDWIN D. BECHTEL,
ARTHUR C. BLAGDEN,
HAROLD BRUFF,
WILLIAM G. CAFFEY,
LORING C. CHRISTIE,
J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, JR.,
EDWARD H. GREEN,
STUART GUTHRIE,
HECTOR M. HOLMES,
JAMES M. HOY,

KARL T. FREDERICK, *Treasurer*,
THOMAS HUN,
PHILLIPS KETCHUM,
A. PERRY OSBORN,
LEONARD A. PIERCE,
WALTER A. POWERS,
LANSING P. REED,
GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, 2ND,
GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN W. SCOTT,
CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM,
AUSTIN T. WRIGHT.

LANGDELL HALL. — The new Law School building, Langdell Hall, of which we publish an illustration in this issue, will be ready for complete occupancy in the course of this month. In its present form it comprises only the center and the southern wing of the building as ultimately planned. It includes three lecture rooms, three reading-rooms, a faculty room, and the Dean's room, besides thirteen rooms for professors and rooms for the librarian and for his assistants. The shelf space, now only half its final size, has a capacity of 150,000 volumes. The first and third year classes will use Langdell Hall; the second year class will continue to use Austin Hall. The two buildings are connected by an underground passageway.

THE LAW SCHOOL. — The registration in the School on November 15 for the last twelve years is shown in the following table: —

	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
Res. Grad. . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1
Third year . . .	93	130	102	134	144	149
Second year . . .	179	157	169	193	202	190
First year . . .	169	216	218	232	241	229
Specials	31	41	58	51	58	59
	472	545	548	610	646	628

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
Res. Grad. . . .	—	4	1	1	—	2
Third year . . .	167	180	182	192	190	171
Second year . . .	196	201	232	216	199	198
First year . . .	228	293	285	243	243	280
Specials	49	60	58	64	62	63
	640	738	758	716	694	714

The following tables show the sources from which the twelve successive classes have been drawn, both as to previous college training and as to geographical districts:—

Class of	HARVARD GRADUATES.			Total.
	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	
1899	45	6	19	70
1900	50	11	30	91
1901	45	3	28	76
1902	59	2	28	89
1903	43	4	28	75
1904	47	5	17	69
1905	44	4	20	68
1906	52	7	32	91
1907	44	6	40	90
1908	39	5	27	71
1909	30	6	29	65
1910	46	9	38	93

Class of	GRADUATES OF OTHER COLLEGES.			Total.
	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	
1899	21	12	45	78
1900	30	19	60	109
1901	27	22	59	108
1902	22	29	61	112
1903	23	26	83	132
1904	25	29	74	128
1905	23	27	78	128
1906	30	45	92	167
1907	32	33	89	154
1908	19	33	96	148
1909	30	24	98	152
1910	25	27	101	153

Class of	HOLDING NO DEGREE.			Total.	Total of Class.
	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.		
1899	11	2	8	21	169
1900	11	2	3	16	216
1901	25	—	9	34	218
1902	18	4	9	31	232
1903	21	1	12	34	241
1904	22	—	10	32	229
1905	12	2	18	32	228
1906	25	1	9	35	293
1907	18	5	18	41	285
1908	14	1	9	24	243
1909	11	3	12	26	243
1910	15	1	18	34	280

As the thirty-three Harvard seniors and the one Dartmouth senior in the first year class have in each instance completed the work required for the A. B. degree, all members of the class are virtually college graduates. The same is true of practically the entire School. Of the sixty-three special students, twenty-seven have entered this year, and of these twenty-two are graduates of a college or university, four having received a degree in law.

One hundred and twenty-one colleges and universities have representatives now in the School as compared with one hundred and twenty-two last year and one hundred and eighteen the previous year. In the first-year class sixty-eight colleges and universities, as compared with sixty-six last

year, are represented, as follows: Harvard, 93; Yale, 30; Brown, 11; Princeton, 9; Dartmouth, 8; Williams, 5; Amherst, Bowdoin, Columbia, Michigan, 4; California, Clark, Cornell University, State University of Iowa, Missouri, Rochester, Tufts, Washington & Jefferson, 3; Bates, Georgia, Hamilton, Leland Stanford, Jr., William Jewell, 2; Allegheny, Beloit, Carleton, Central, Chicago, Cornell College, Dakota Wesleyan, Dalhousie, De Pauw, Fargo, Fordham, Franklin, Georgetown College, Georgetown University, Gustavus Adolphus, Hamline, Holy Cross, University of Illinois, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kentucky State, Miami, Ohio Wesleyan, Oxford, Parsons, Pennsylvania, Pomona, St. Joseph's, St. Lawrence, St. Vincent's, Santa Clara, South, Syracuse, Trinity (Conn.), Trinity (N. C.), Union, Vermont, Virginia, Wake Forest, Washington, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Western University of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wooster, 1. There are at present in the School eleven law school graduates, six of whom hold academic degrees also, representing the law schools of the following universities: Boston, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, George Washington, Western Reserve, Boston Y. M. C. A., West Virginia.

WHAT RULE OF DECISION SHOULD CONTROL IN INTERSTATE CONTROVERSIES. — In the Articles of Confederation provision was made for the appointment of commissioners to hear and determine controversies between the states, who were to decide the questions involved, not necessarily according to common law rules, but according to broad principles of right judgment.¹ And at the time of the adoption of the Constitution the narrowing effects of the establishment of the common law as a general rule of decision were contemplated.² Neither the Constitution itself, therefore, nor subsequent statutes establish the common law of England or of any state as the standard of decision for the Supreme Court in interstate controversies. But the absence of stipulated rules of decision and of forms of procedure does not appear to have embarrassed the court.³ In the case of boundary disputes between the states, the common law of the contending states may well serve as an adequate standard of rights.⁴ But in complicated questions affecting the so-called quasi-sovereign rights of the states, — in cases, for example, involving the pollution or diversion of interstate rivers, — the adequacy of common law rules seems questionable. The United States Supreme Court has accordingly developed the doctrine, supported by two recent cases, that the common law of private rights is not the measure of the rights of the states in interstate controversies.⁵ *Kansas v. Colorado*,⁶ 206 U. S. 46; *Georgia v. Tennessee Copper Co.*, 206 U. S. 230. Georgia was granted relief in equity against a Tennessee corporation which discharged noxious gases across the state line, on the principle that, though damages might be an adequate remedy for a private person, a state is not to be required to part with its quasi-sovereign rights for damages. This idea of state quasi-sovereignty also led the court to adopt in the Kansas case a position midway between the claim of Kansas, that the common law

¹ Art. IX.

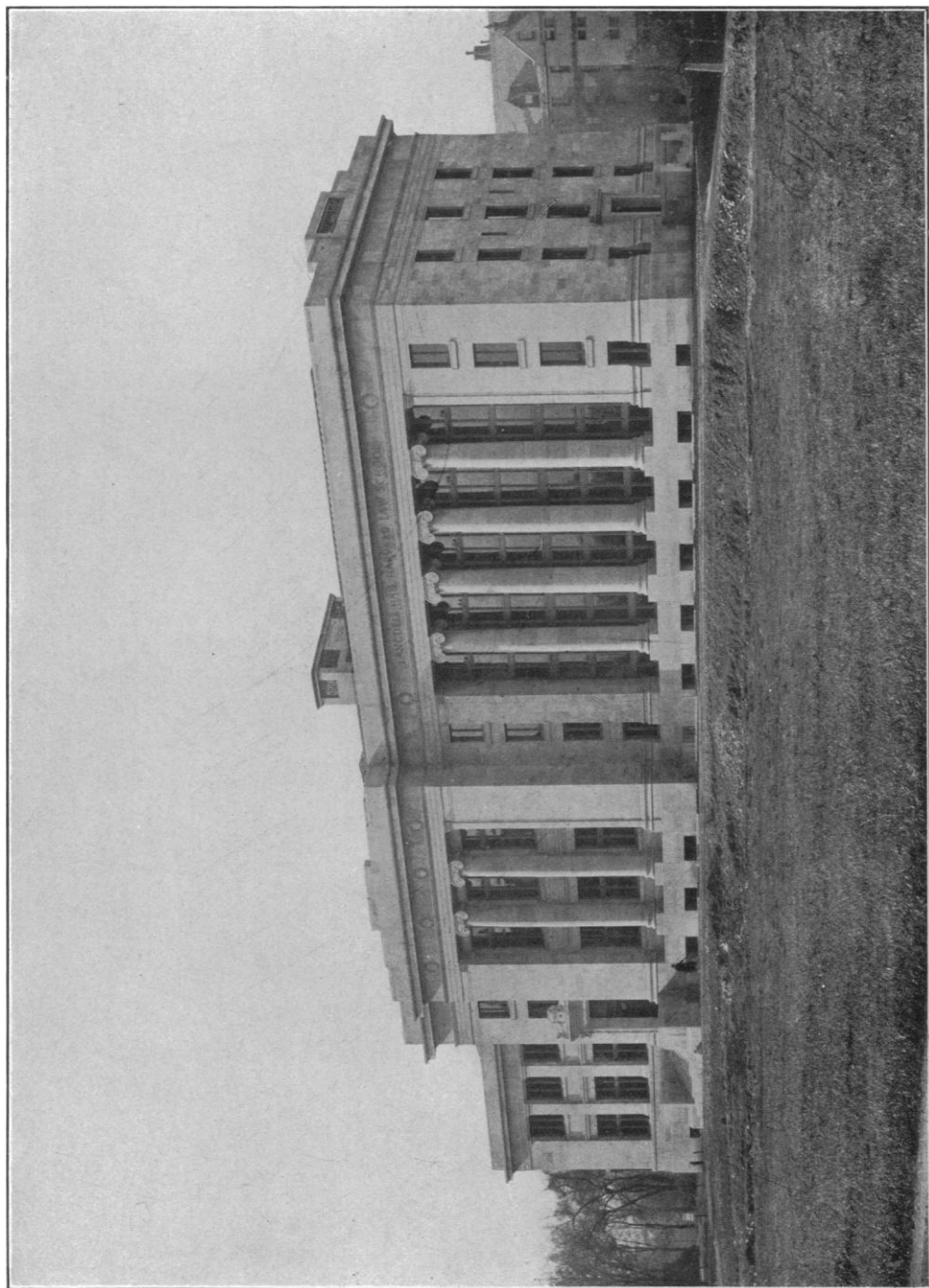
² 2 Elliott, Debates, 346.

³ See *Rhode Island v. Mass.*, 12 Pet. (U. S.) 657; *Missouri v. Illinois*, 200 U. S. 496.

⁴ *Rhode Island v. Mass.*, *supra*. See 19 HARV. L. REV. 606.

⁵ See also *Missouri v. Illinois*, *supra*.

⁶ See also 21 HARV. L. REV. 47.



LANGDELL HALL,